THE North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVII., No. 845. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ⅌ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE connection of Mr. Edward Charles Essex with our Firm has ceased, and the authority held by him to sign the Firm is hereby withdrawn.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
20no 967 Shanghai, Sept. 26th, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as Commission Agent.

JAMES E. BUSH.
2sde 968 Newchwang Sept. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. James Macandrew in our Firm ceased on the 30th June 1865, and Mr. Francis Bulkeley Johnson was admitted a Partner from the 1st July last.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
15oc 812 Hongkong, 10th Sept., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commission Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of Jarvie, Henderson & Co.

JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.
97, West George Street,
Glasgow, 25th Jany. 1866.
tf 585

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of John Jarvie & Co., which firm Mr. John R. Turner is duly authorized to sign per procuration.

JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.
tf 589 Shanghai, 25th August 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Augustus Allen Hayes, Jr., and Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
s27–67 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. Livingston & Co. in which business Mr. William Forbes is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.
21 e 224 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue, the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 5,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuh-lin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each

Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. Probst, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),

MANUFACTURED BY,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
General Commission Agent,
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
Rear of French Dispensary,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises.
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. William Hopkins Holyland, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.
tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. Christy's Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of Steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. Rees Glanmore & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.

E. Moses and Son,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE,
LONDON.
20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 680 May 10th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION,
SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 18 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE
AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA.
Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. „ 1s. 6d. „

These Dyes are in Fine Powder—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
&c., &c.
61 a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
23de-66 674 December 28rd, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond-Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W, MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.
Gap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES.

England,...(tel.)	Sept.	7	Hankow,........	Sept.	30
Hongkong,.......	„	29	Nagasaki,........	„	29
Tientsin,.........	„	27	Yokohama,......	„	30

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.......	June 13	Received via Marseilles July 28th.
Shanghai,........	„ 6	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Oct. 5th, 1866.

	Malwa.		*Patna.*	
	New.—Tls.	*Old.—Tls.*	*New.—Tls.*	*Old.—Tls.*
Sept.—29,	615		463	
Oct.—				
1,	615		457	
2,	615	625	462	
3,	620 a 625	630 a 635	461 a 462	
4,	625		460	
5,	620		458	

MARRIAGE.

On the 17th of August, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. W. Dunford (guardian of the bride), assisted by the Rector of the Parish, EDWARD CHARLES McINTOSH BOWRA, of the Chinese Imperial Customs, to THERESA MATILDA, third daughter of the late S. C. Woodward, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the morning of 2nd instant, at 1 A.M., Captain J. A. BULMAN, of the "Janet Mitchell," aged 72.

At Shanghai, on the 5th inst., MARIA HANNAH HUDSON, aged 12 months and 12 days, the beloved daughter of Joseph Hudson, Ningpo.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Oct. 6th; "Vulcan," (Br. str.), Randall, from Foochow; "Express," (Br. str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Varuna," (Am. str.), Whiting, from Nagasaki; "Tahwah" (Am. str.), Andrews, from Hankow.

DEPARTED.—October 6th; "Labourdonnais," (Fr. str.), Rigodit, for Yokohama; "Pride of the West," (Br. bq.), Curwen, for Newchwang; "Corsair," (Br. bq.), Reis, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Lammermuir" from London,—Revds. J. Hudson Taylor, wife & family, L. Nichol and wife, Misses Blatchly, Faulding, Barnes, Desgraz, Bowyer, McClean, Rose, Bell, and Bausum, Messrs. Duncan, Jackson Williamson, Rudlaund, and Sell. Per "Szechuen" from Tientsin,—Mr. & Mrs. Pauncefote, family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Walton and family, Miss Cupid, Mr. Robertson, and one Italian Priest. Per P. & O. S. S. "Aden" from Hongkong,—Messrs. Winch, Derry, Sassoon and two servants, and 26 Chinese. Per steamer "Labourdonnais," from Hongkong, Messrs. de Champs, Tong Yey, Th. Ming, Yin Houy, Faber, Lonzouneu, R. P. Generoise, R. P. Delsahut, Afoong, R. P. Manpoint, Cottai, Gourdon, Magniac, Binet, Dumont, Pargue, and three Chinese servants.—Per steamer "Nepaul," from Yokohama, Mrs. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman, Miss Firth, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. Shaw, Capt. Blount, Dr. Payne, Messrs. Morrison, James, Siyd, Spence, C. Smith, Elphick, Howell, C. F. Woods, Sharp, Fogo, Mercer, Grosser, Cheshire, J. F. Carter, A. Pila, Smith, Robertson, Jamieson, McAdam, Watt, Williams, and Mrs. Grey. Per "Varuna," from Nagasaki—Mr. & Mrs. Twombly and child, Miss Hudson, Sir Edmund Hornby, Messrs. Glover, Brenier, Coish, Varton, Johnston, 10 Japanese, and 3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per Steamer "Labourdonnais," for Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Freeman, Messrs. C. A. Fletcher, R. Fletcher, and A. Bolistuti.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1866.

THE vigorous measures which have been recently taken by the Hongkong government against piracy, appear as yet rather to have exasperated than repressed those against whom they are directed. The successful cruises of the *Opossum*, the passing of an ordinance enforcing the registration of native as well as foreign craft, and lastly the execution of the famous pirate chief Chat-tai, betokened a determined crusade which has excited the pirates who swarm along the southern coast, in the highest degree. They have sworn vengeance, it is said, for the death of their chief, and are resolved to offer up a holocaust of victims to his manes. Every captive is in future to be murdered, and every vessel they take destroyed. Acts of the nature threatened are so congenial to the disposition of the actors, and so likely to be the temporary result of vigorous measures of repression, that, however unwillingly, we are driven to apprehend a cruel fate for crews who may be unhappy enough to fall into their hands. Pirates have never been famous for the courtesy and forbearance which characterised their brethren of the road. Teach and Davis bear a very different reputation from Paul Clifford and Claude Duval, though the pursuits of both were identical. While the first treated the inmates of his harem with such brutality that even his lawless crew were horror-stricken, Claude Duval danced minuets with ladies on Hampstead heath. The idea of cruelty has always been associated with piracy, unless in the case of the "Red Rover" and a few such characters, who are invested by novelists with all the noble qualities that imagination can suggest. Even the Chinese have a legend of a widow Ching, who continued to command her husband's fleet after his death, in the early part of the last century, and who was very popular among the common people. All violence to women, and thefts from poor people were punished, by this virtuous lady, with death,—so rigorously that the pirates came to be looked on as a highly moral and civilized body. Such exalted characters, however, were rare, and certainly the pursuit is not likely to lose in reputation at the hands of its present votaries in the Chinese waters. The treatment of the *Lubra* could not have been surpassed by a Low or a L'Olonnais. The murder of the Captain in the cabin, by his wife's side, was a refinement of cruelty hardly to be surpassed, and the subsequent attempt to blow up the ship and crew, a worthy sequel. It is sincerely to be hoped that the efforts of the police to discover the perpetrators of the crime will prove successful; though the hope arises rather from a desire for vengeance than from any confidence that punishment will avail to prevent similar outrages in future. Exclusion of the piratical vessels which have hitherto found a refuge in Hongkong harbour, and execution of every pirate who falls into our hands, will do little towards the suppression of piracy as an institution, or to save the lives of future captives. So long as pirates find immunity in the weakness of their own government, and a safe refuge under the eyes of their own officials, piracy will continue to flourish in Chinese waters. All the efforts of the English gunboats, which have now for years patrolled the Chinese waters, must utterly fail to eradicate a disease of which they cannot reach the fountain head. However vigorous a crusade may be carried on, however many vessels may be captured or destroyed, others will continue to be equipped in their stead, so long as the native officials lack either the power or the will to control the movements of the piratical fraternity on shore, in their inlets and harbours. One object of Admiral King's visit to Peking, is said to be to concert, with Sir Rutherford Alcock, measures for the repression of piracy. If the latter can impel the Chinese themselves to more vigorous action in the matter, he will have gained an important step towards this end.

THE Mixed Court has now been in operation sufficiently long to enable a fair opinion to be formed of its merits; and if the amount of business transacted be any criterion of value, the verdict must be strongly in its favour. Certainly, in this sense, it has far exceeded expectation; indeed perhaps one of the best means of estimating its advantage, is to consider how we could do without it. Its working is of course not perfect. In fact, it is still on the tentative footing on which it was first placed. But the tentative phase of its existence has now lasted long enough; and if, as we think, the results have proved that the theory of the Court is correct, it is time the power it enjoys be widely extended. Some of the sentences it can inflict are more severe than they sound, but are still very inadequate; while others are ridiculously light. The degree of punishment involved in a sentence to fourteen days' hard labour, for example, must not be judged by an European standard. In the first place, the punishment itself is novel, and held singularly disgraceful by a people who despise manual labour and cherish long finger nails as an honourable proof of idleness. The theory advanced by Sandford, in one of his conversations with Merton—that hands were given in order that they might be used—is now pretty generally accepted in the West; not perhaps in the full sense which Sandford meant to imply, but that they shall be used actively, whether in rowing, cricket or digging. A Chinaman holds a contrary opinion, and carrying it religiously into practice, allows his muscles to become so torpid that the obligation to labour approaches torture. Add to this, that burglars and other bad characters who are consigned to the chain-gang, have generally succeeded in ruining their constitutions by a steady course of opium and dissipation; and it ceases to be surprising that instances have occurred in which the culprit has died under his sentence. Notwithstanding its severity, however, the punishment does not last long enough to be effectual. The crime of burglary certainly entitles the culprit to a longer deprivation of liberty than fourteen days. An European frequently passes as many years in penal servitude for the offence, and a Chinaman is certainly not dealt with so leniently by his own countrymen. If the latter cannot bear a longer period of labour, it is easy, while extending his term of imprisonment, to allow him intervals of rest. Similarly, flogging is an appropriate, but utterly inadequate punishment for theft. As adding additional emphasis to a sentence of imprisonment, it is effective; but, alone, it is adapted only to the most petty cases. Objections have been raised to the cangue, on the score of its "barbarism," of its being akin to torture, and generally opposed to European notions. We do not view it in this light. On the contrary, exposure in the cangue, outside the door of the house in which he was employed, appears a most appropriate punishment for a dishonest servant. His crime and his sentence are explained to every passer by, and he "loses face" effectually. But this punishment, again, should be supplemented by imprisonment.

There is, however, one great drawback to the introduction of those necessary reforms in the powers of the Mixed Court. There is no gaol in the foreign settlement, where its sentences can be carried out; and we know, from previous experience, that a sentence to imprisonment in the city is equivalent to a simple fine. Friends come forward with a liberality worthy of a better cause, and the culprit who was carefully consigned to the custody of the Chehsien yesterday, meets us to-morrow, at large and unabashed, in the streets of the settlement. There is a certain amount of punishment in a fine; but apart from its inadequacy, there is the objection that its severity is inverse to the degree of guilt. An unhappy coolie who has stolen some pocket handkerchiefs, and has to hand over all his little store of dollars to the city gaoler as the price of freedom,—besides, probably undergoing a flogging for form's sake, as an apparent commutation of punishment,—is far more heavily punished than a burglar, whose associates can afford to bribe so liberally out of ill-gotten hoards, that he at once regains his freedom. The unhappy wretch who cannot afford to bribe—whose guilt is probably less than that of either, inasmuch as it was prompted by absolute starvation,—suffers worst of the three. He is thrown into a cell with a crowd of others, several degrees more filthy than himself, and eventually returns to the world in the last stage of disease and emaciation. We talk a great deal of enlightening the Chinese. Example is one most potent means; and the establishment of a gaol conducted on European principles of cleanliness and justice, if perhaps with a little less than European regard to the luxury of the inmates, would be an excellent example. Few of the Chinese customs require greater reform than their modes of punishment. Not only are the abuses to which we have alluded rampant in every native gaol; but the most horrible tortures are still frequently resorted to. A first innovation has been made by the establishment of a Mixed Court. We would gladly see a second more important one in the erection of a gaol, for the capital laid out on which, the fees of that Court would prove amply remunerative.

Summary of the Week.

A cricket match, *Tea and Silk* v. *The World* was commenced on Thursday. The result of the first innings was to show that though the world could do a good deal by itself, it could not get on successfully without such useful commodities as tea and silk. The second innings will be played on Tuesday.

With a view, we presume, to enable residents at the outports to avail themselves of the advantages of the Rowing Club during casual visits to Shanghai, the Committee have decided on the following new rules, which they have posted up in the two boat-houses.

1st.—Members of Rowing Clubs at the outports can become non-resident members of this Club, on payment of a subscription of Tls. 5 per annum.

2nd.—They will then enjoy all the advantages and be subject to all the laws and regulations of this Club.

3rd.—They will be able to enter boats for all races at the regattas, except when otherwise specified in the programme.

KWO, the present Futai of this province, is shortly expected at Shanghai, to exchange ratifications of the Belgian treaty.

The flood to which we alluded a short time ago, as having caused great distress in the northern portion of Kiangsoo, still prevails with great violence. Large tracts have been inundated, and rice, in consequence of the destruction of crops, is becoming dear in the neighbouring districts. The Nien-fei are said to be retiring, probably having exhausted the country, and seeing little to be gained by progress southward, in consequence of the floods.

A large fire broke out at NINGPO on Sunday night, outside the gate known as *Lingchao*, and spread thence to the *Lao-kan* bridge, destroying a large number of houses.

The example of Shanghai in the organisation of an efficient Fire Brigade, has apparently stimulated HANKOW residents to similar activity; as we observe in the *Hankow Times*, that the resuscitation of the Brigade at that settlement is strongly urged. The Chinese settling day is said to have brought some embarrassments to light.

The property at the top of Foochow Road adjoining Mr. C. Thorne's garden, has been sold for Tls. 4,100. Three *mow* of land on the old Race Course were bought in at the same time for Tls. 100 per *mow*, and some shares in the French Gas Company at Tls. 45 each.

The Taotai has, we learn, detected two Cantonese "emigration agents" in their favourite practice of kidnapping recruits. The head-quarters of the agency are said to be on board a vessel in the river, of which however, His Excellency has not yet discovered the name.

A fire broke out on Thursday morning on board a *Papecoe* lying off the French bund. It was eventually extinguished by the Kin-le-yuen engine, but not until the vessel was burned nearly to the water's edge and the greater part of the cargo—sundry kinds of provisions—had been consumed. At one time there appeared great danger that she would drift across the bows of the *Shanse*, which began to get up steam. Still greater was the danger that she would set fire to the crowd of native boats collected off the bund, but fortunately neither apprehension was realised. An immense crowd of Chinese of course collected, but, equally of course, did nothing to put out the fire. It is surprising that the idea of scuttling her did not occur to the lookers-on or to the men-of-war's men who rather tardily appeared on the scene. At an early stage, this would have been easy. As a spectacle, the burning vessel at one time presented a singularly pretty appearance, the explosion of a small keg of gunpowder lending additional effect.

Some addenda to the Hoonan proclamation that give a few more of the "pernicious customs" of our creed, will be found in another column.

From NAGASAKI we hear that the Japanese have given $35,000 and the steamer *Mercury* for the *Kestrel*, a condemned gunboat.

YOKOHAMA advices confirm the previous reports of Chosiu's successes over the Tycoon. He declines to lay down his arms unless the following terms are conceded:—

1. A public acknowledgment of his innocence of the crimes imputed to him by the Shogun.
2 An apology from that chief for having aspersed his character before the Mikado and foreigners, and
3. Permission to retain all his conquests

The Prince of Kanga has offered his services as mediator, and hopes are entertained of their being accepted. Meantime, efforts are being made to re-inforce the troops of the Tycoon and change the fortunes of the war. The *Nepaul* appears to have met with the same typhoon that caused such imminent danger to the *Dupleix* and *Niphon*. A letter by the passengers marking their sense of her captain's skill and kindness will be found elsewhere.

PONIES.

THREE months ago, a gentleman riding in Rotten Row, whether from his horse's fault or his own does not clearly appear, contrived to charge and bear to the ground the Prince of Wales. In England, the imminent danger of the heir-apparent to the throne produced a certain impression and, what is more to the purpose, a result, in better regulations. Shanghai is too far off and too independent to accept the omen. Those who rode wildly, ride wildly still; uncontrollable ponies still threaten tranquil pedestrians with annihilation, and a delightful disregard of the rule of the road, after as well as before dark, is still frequently shown. As a matter of course, in a western country, the wrong-doer called and expressed his regret at the occurrence, and equally as a matter of course his apology was politely accepted. But here, in a young and vigorous settlement, the moral is lost. The simple law of what is called nature, is the only one recognized. About an hour after sunset a man riding or driving on his wrong side from Sikaway to this place, nearly runs over some quiet pedestrian who is studiously keeping to the left, and probably abuses him tacitly for being in the way. The griffin is surprised, but consoles himself with the reflection, "live and learn." He has yet to be taught how extended a signification the peculiarities of the genus pony in this part of the world give, to what a six week's journey off, would be a space of about twenty-eight inches. On the voyage out, it is true there were strange tales afloat of Tartar, or Tientsin, or Central Asiatic ponies. But, that a man speaking a language amenable to the laws of grammar, would so far forget what was due to his more civilized condition as to own, and fancy he was deriving pleasure from riding, a brute that takes two men to hang on to his head and a third to hold up one of his hind legs, while mounting, seemed almost impossible. At all events, the rider once up, the beast, even were he a resuscitation from Herne's demoniacal troop, would go in the right direction. Not a bit of it. The horse-boy's troubles, to be sure, are over for the time; but the rider's are only just commencing. Whether it is that the groom has, but half an hour ago, been deciding some wager of the previous night, in which his charge was to play a prominent part; or whether he has been appropriating the proceeds of that which should have soothed the animal's disposition, cannot be got at. One thing, though, is beyond a doubt. The pony, instead of starting off, tries to bite his master's calves, and indulges with his hind legs in those fidgetty movements that herald rearing. Even when he starts, he makes his will known, and, to a great extent respected too. That this is no fancied sketch, an accident that happened near the horse bazaar a few days ago testifies. There, a boy was thrown down and worried by one of these ponies, in about much the same way that a cat would worry a mouse. Now it is in all probability precisely such an animal as this that the griffin meets. To pull him up-short of the stables, or to keep him in any path but the one he chooses to take, is impossible. In most places such an animal would be thought worthy of a bullet. It may be that he is following the impulse of his nature. But the ferocity that has been implanted in the tiger does not avail to save its life. If a portion of our community desire to emulate the horsemanship of the Comanches, by all means let them do so. But then let them, in the interest of the more soberly disposed and less ambitious members of the community keep, like their prototypes, at a little distance from the haunts and paths of ordinary mortals. It is not given to every aspirant for horse-taming honours to ride like a Rarey or a Gledstanes. We are taught, and of course we believe, that every thing has been wisely ordained. But what useful purpose can be served by vicious Tartar ponies, puzzles us as much as to divine the good we derive from the disfiguring and painful bite of the mosquito. Possibly, in both cases, a kind of fillip is provided for us at the hands of a bounteous nature; and by different means—excitement in the one case and pain in the other—our failing energies are just sufficiently stimulated.

HORTICULTURE.

The letter which we publish in another column calls attention to an interesting subject, namely the advisability of instituting a Horticultural Society in Shanghai. The writer does not go into details, but the mere ventilation of the idea is valuable. We live in a country which its inhabitants have for centuries called "The Flowery Land," and yet we rarely set eyes on any save the commonest flower. In this matter we have sadly degenerated from our old estate. When Mr. Robert Fortune published his "Journey to the Tea Countries of China" in 1852, he paused at the outset of his volume to devote several pages to praising the Shanghai horticulture. He says "The gardens of foreign residents in Shanghai are not unworthy of notice; they far excel those of the Chinese both in the number of the trees and shrubs which they contain, and also in the neat and tasteful manner in which they are laid out and arranged." And subsequently he goes on to pass high encomiums upon the gardens of several of the great Houses. He notices "large quantities of the *Olea fragrans* the Qui Wha," and of that "fragrant plant the new *Gardenia*. He speaks of a fine collection of Azaleas, larger and more brilliant than those in England," and he notes gorgeous specimens of the new Viburnums." He speaks of an English apple tree which fruited in Messrs. McKenzie's garden, and observed good young plants of Cryptomeria, three or four feet in height, for which the native vendors asked the small price of three *cash*. "It is amusing," he concludes by saying, "to see the boat-loads of plants ranged along the river banks to tempt the eye of the English planter. They are chiefly brought from the large towns of Soochow and Hangchow."

Now when we read these statements, we can hardly believe we are reading of Shanghai. The pleasant name "garden" is even banished from our ordinary vocabulary, and we habitually use the odious Anglo-Indian word "compound." Of course we can be at no loss to explain the causes of this change. The Rebels destroyed the cities whence these flowers were brought, and the influx of poor refugees into the Foreign Settlement drove us to the necessity of covering every available mow of land with bricks and mortar. Hongs paid better than hollyhocks, and godowns were a more lucrative property than geraniums. To the Taepings and the Building Mania, we owe the devastation which *Columella* deplores. But as both these disturbing causes are now removed, we may surely resume the simple pleasures which refreshed us in the days of our innocence.

No difficulty would be experienced, we are certain, in obtaining a sufficient number of subscribers to raise a Prize Fund, and this is nearly all the outlay required. We have a large number of Scotchmen in Shanghai, as the gathering of the clans on St. Andrew's Day proves, and Scotchmen are proverbially skilled in horticulture. The ladies would of course compete for certain prizes, and a new source of interest and pleasure would rapidly be developed. We can easily anticipate the time when our conversation would be felicitously revolutionized by this new institution; and venture with confidence to look forward to a day when that time-worn theme—the peculations of servants—shall be superseded by a comparison of the merits of magnolias, and when the long vexed question of the jarring claims of rival physicians, shall be found less entertaining than the discussion of the rival beauties of competing orchids. The British Consul would, we are assured, with his accustomed good nature, allow the Consulate ground to be the scene of the biennial or quarterly shows. Our Municipal Council would let its indefatigable band "discourse most excellent music." Refreshments might be provided and paid for by a moderate dollar entrance fee; and altogether we cannot conceive a pleasanter hour than might be spent on a cool bright day, in walking about amidst delicious flowers, congratulating the fair victors, and wishing those who had "just missed" the Prize, "better luck next time." Let some of our leading men take up the subject suggested by the quiet-loving *Columella*, and success is certain. A Committee of half a dozen gentlemen of kindred tastes, would soon "put it through;" and we should have a new and cheap pleasure added to those means of recreation which the Settlement, as it increases in extent, will assuredly be obliged to develope.

THE HOONAN PROCLAMATION.

The following addenda to the proclamation which we published last week, are supposed to point out some of the "most pernicious customs of foreigners."

1.—The sectaries of that religion do not honour their ancestors nor the spiritual powers, the only spirit they worship being Joss.* Those who officiate in worship are the fathers of the sect, and are called black gentlemen. When any one embraces the faith they make him swear that his body is derived from Joss; and he must first destroy his ancestral tablet to shew his sincerity of heart. Alas! they cut away their own root. When the root is gone, the branches and leaves must inevitably decay.

2.—Baptism is an ordinance of that religion. For the performance of this rite, they take the corpses of the priests† and superiors, which are boiled down to make ointment; this being mixed with stupifying medicine of baneful influence, the application is accompanied with a charm, under the direction of the spiritual father. When the neophyte has finished the oath, the liquid is dropped on his head. A little of it is also dropped in water and given him to drink, this being called heart-purifying water. From that moment he has a little urchin in his breast, who annexes himself to the heart; and though he may be severely punished and bitterly exhorted, he cleaves tenaciously to his depraved infatuation, willing to suffer death rather than change. Giving this a fine name, they call it the Boddhisatwa's heart. Truly, the thing is inexplicable. It is like a man bitten by a mad dog, whose animal spirit being completely transformed, a small dog is produced within him; which is analogous to the case in question.

3.—The adherents of the religion, although originally clear in their minds, yet after taking the oath and drinking the water, most certainly become mad. They first take their ancestral tablet and break it to pieces; and next they attack all the idols; after which, any temple within their power they raze to the ground. But what is most extraordinary, the speed with which this madness takes effect, depends upon the distance a man is from home. If he is one or two days journey, then the madness occurs after a lapse of one or two days. If he is only one day's journey, the madness takes place after one day. It is sure to happen a few hours after he reaches home; a most ingenious method of leading people astray.

(The 4th, 5th, and 6th articles are too obscene to appear in print.)

7.—When a member of this religion is on his death-bed, several of his co-religionists come, and exclude his relatives while they read prayers for his salvation. The fact is, while breath is still in his body, they scoop out his eyes and cut out his heart, which they use in their country in the manufacture of false silver. After that they wrap the body in cloth, and leave the members of the family to perform the funeral rites. For, they say that the principle of human intelligence is in the heart, and the subtle efficacy of the viscera is in the eye; while the man is still alive they read prayers for him, which insure his admission into heaven; and as for his body it is a mere cast off tabernacle. How can one but deplore this desecration of the death-bed, entailing a personal injury to one's self?

8.—In drawing men into that religion, they depend at first upon money; the victim not knowing that, by receiving their wealth, he is accepting their injuries. It matters not that he is being sold into the brute creation, he is willing to be so classed, if he can only obtain some ready money; so that by coveting a little of their wealth, he entails without scruple, difficulties of a hundredfold weight at a future day. That is what is called receiving into the inner depot, and storing up in the outer. Cannot the men of the age discriminate between profit and injury?

9.—The promoters of that religion engage a number of fortune-tellers and physiognomists, male and female, to go about in all directions, casting nativities and revealing fate, boasting and flattering beyond measure, complaisantly drawing people on by their sweet words. They have also decoyers, who make use of play-actors, mountebanks, and all sorts of people to get hold of the unwary, and they decoy men and women and sell them to the perverse barbarians. In extreme cases they are taken to the sea-side, where the fishers for biche-de-mer use men as a bait; by which means they secure an abundant draught. This is most deplorable.

10.—The perverse barbarian, religious vagabonds, carrying on trade under protection of the treaty, evade by deception the imperial authorities. They cannot be examined at the passes and barriers, nor can they be stopped by the mandarins, while, in their wretched hearts, they are truly one in principle with the lawless bandits. Those who are engaged disseminating religion in all directions are merely the spies of these robbers. Now, while we are bearing with their haughty perversity, the poison will break out some morning, when it will be too late to save ourselves. It is also reported that the perverse barbarian religious vagabonds went to Keuh-ow* in Shan-tung, where they destroyed the tomb and temple of the Sage. The descendents of the Sage being much aggrieved, there was one surnamed Maou, took command of a body of volunteer troops, expelled and slew them; since which they have not dared to enter that region. Alas! if the discourses of Jesus become disseminated, and the doctrines of the sage Confucius are not practised, what kind of a world will this become? let us all, scholars, farmers, mechanics and merchants, draw the sword for united vengeance. Should any refuse cordially to combine, then they are the same as these strange beings.

CRICKET.

The match between *Tea and Silk* and *The World* was commenced Thursday. We subjoin the scores. The weather could hardly have been more propititious, and the ground was in splendid order. A capital tiffin was provided, at which, we were surprised to see, few besides the actual players put in an appearance. The second innings are to be played on Tuesday.

Tea and Silk.
(First Innings.)

Bullock	c Jowitt	1
Olyphant	c Manson	0
Mollison	not out	68
Price	b Dent	2
Tate	c Hyslop	1
Lucas	b Dent	0
Dow	b Dent	20
Weston	c Manson	0
Jaffray	b Fraser	5
Lloyd	run out	0
Morris	b Manson	5
Byes		3
Leg Byes		2
Wide Balls		24
Total		131

The World.
(First Innings.)

Macdonell	b Tate	15
Pearson	run out	25
Dent	c Olyphant	0
Manson	c Mollison	7
Fraser	b Mollison	18
Darling	b Mollison	3
Groom	b Tate	0
Hislop	not out	22
Power	c Bullock	10
Bell	b Mollison	4
Jowitt	c Dow	1
Byes		9
Wides		9
No Ball		1
Total		124

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.
Re H. Wignall's *Bankruptcy*.

Mr. Mitchell appeared for the bankrupt.

Debts to the amount of about Tls. 12,000 appeared on the schedule. The chief creditors set down were Takee, Tls. 2,600, Gibb, Livingstone & Co., Tls. 2000, J. Thorne, Tls. 1,619, H. De la Condamine, Tls. 1,460, Cruikshank and King, Tls 900, James Hooper, Tls. 800, and Mackenzie & Co., Tls. 800.

In consequence of no one being present with a power of attorney from James Hooper, his debt, though allowed by the bankrupt, could not be proved. Captain Rees, who appeared in the schedule for a small amount, claimed £704.16.8 from the bankrupt and declared his intention of opposing his discharge. He was represented by Mr. Schwabe. The only debt proved was one of Tls. 160 by—Pardon Esq., the bankrupt's book-keeper, for three month's salary. The learned Counsel applied for an adjournment of 24 days on the ground of the bankrupt's not having been able to make up his accounts. He stated that the bankrupt's bookkeeper had the offer of an appointment in the North-China Insurance Company and that he had accepted it before having completely made up the bankrupt's accounts. The learned Counsel added that the accounts were now in the hands of a professional accountant.

The application was granted.

MIXED COURT.

Before C. Alabaster Esq., and Shu.

Dow & Co., v. *Munsun.*

Mr. McLean appeared for the firm, and Mr. Macall official assignee, was also in Court.

Messrs. Dow claimed Tls. 11,000 on the security of a bond to the following effect.

"On the transactions on tea and other goods between Wokee, (Messrs. Dow) and Munsun, from the eleventh year of Hienfung to the second year Tung-chch, there is a balance in favour of Messrs. Dow and Co., of Tls. 11,000 Hankow sycee. This money is in the hands of Choo-cheong and will be paid by him in six months from date. Should he fail to do so, he alone will be called in question for the amount, for which Munsun is in no way liable."

The Court gave judgment for the defendant, but gave permission to Messrs. Dow and Co., to sue for the tea at Hankow, where an important witness to the transactions was.

Bower, Hanbury & Co. v. *Chunkee.*

This was a claim for Tls. 850 on the ground of non-fulfilment of contract. It had come before the Court on a previous occasion, but was adjourned to allow the value on the 22nd Sept. of certain shirtings in question to be ascertained. As no arrangement had been come to between the parties, judgment was given for the plaintiffs, Tls. 850, less the bargain money.

A HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—Some weeks ago I observed in the columns of your contemporary, a paragraph to the effect that it was in contemplation to establish a Horticultural Society here, and that several ladies had kindly taken an interest in the scheme and were willing to accord it their patronage and support. We hope that, like many of the plans suggested by paragraphs in the daily journals, this will bear practical fruit. The Settlement has amusements of various kinds, but they are all more or less adapted to gratify the lovers of violent and exciting games. I confess that quiet pursuits appear to me more enjoyable in this climate, and I hope that the idea of a Horticultural Society will be speedily carried out by men who share the tastes, if they do not read the works of

"Columella."

Mottoes.

From Standard English Authors, suggested for adoption by Shanghai Companies and Public Institutions.

The Municipal Council.

"Rattle his bones
Over the stones."
Hood.

The Shanghai Recorder.

"Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing
More than any man in all Venice."
"*Merchant of Venice*,"—Act I., Sc. 1.

The Late Secy. of the Municipal Council.

Boswell to Johnson,—"What had you?
Johnson to Boswell,—Sir, we had Talk."
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

The Supreme Court.

"Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment."
Hamlet,—Act 1., Sc. 3.

PIRACY.

The *Evening Mail* describes a brutal case of piracy and murder on the American schooner *Lubra*—a first act of vengeance, it is said, for the execution of the famous Chat-tai and his accomplices.

The *Lubra*, an American schooner, left the harbour at 11 o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, bound to Japan. On the following day, when about 75 miles from the harbour, 30 miles off Pedro Branco, a large piratical boat sailed and pulled alongside, the wind having fallen away to less than a knot and a half per hour. Without loss of time, the schooner was boarded, without any resistance, being badly armed, and the Captain (Howes) apparently unsuspicious of the character of the boat. The pirates kept possession of the schooner for some hours, and having shot some of the crew who took to the rigging, killing one man and wounding others, finished their work by deliberately shooting the Captain. He was seated in his cabin, on a sofa, with his wife and two children, one only two months old. One of the scoundrels went up to him and fired a pistol bullet through his brain, and killing him instantly. Mrs. Howes, and the crew remaining alive, were reserved for death in another shape. There were some barrels of gunpowder on board. The head of one of these barrels was broken in and the powder exposed. Fire, of which the marks are plainly visible, was placed in the vicinity, but the villainous design of blowing up the vessel, with the living witnesses of the crime that had already been commited, was frustrated. The fire burnt out without communicating with the powder, and the vessel was brought back to Hongkong by the mate and the remaining crew. The bodies of the Captain and one of the men were taken to the civil hospital; another man who was wounded by the pirates jumped or fell overboard, and was drowned. The amah also died this morning; the others are said to be recovering from their wounds.

(*Daily Press.*)

The *Opossum* and the *Haughty* returned yesterday from a ten days cruize. Off Timor, Tonqua Island, on the 17th, they took two piratical junks and two large snake boats, mounting in all sixteen guns, besides recapturing from the pirates two other junks, one of which was a coolie junk owned by a Portuguese and having on board ten coolies. On her return the *Opossum* looked in at Pak-sui and found the place still garrisoned by the Chinese soldiers. There were six mandarin junks in the creek, and about 300 soldiers in the newly built fort.

THE "NEPAUL" IN A TYPHOON.

(*Japan Times.*)

It is not good to leave examples of self-devotion wholly unrecorded, and were it only for the sake of English boys, who love to read of the heroism of English sailors, we must tell how for four long days and nights, Captain Hector kept at his post and how—without observations, thinking he was "within seven miles" of an iron bound coast, at times unable to see the ship's funnel from his quarter-deck for the driving spray and mist, with his vessel rolling her boats under water and heavy seas rushing over her fore and aft—he could still bear a cheerful face and devote the few brief minutes he could spare from his work on deck, not to rest for himself, but to seeking to alleviate the discomfort of his passengers. No wonder that those who made the voyage under his care should speak of him as they do.

The following correspondence needs no further comment,

September 16th 1866.

G. N. Hector, Esq.,
Commander, P. & O. S. S. "Nepaul."

"Dear Sir,

"We cannot leave the steamer "Nepaul" after the short but trying passage from Shanghai, without expressing our high appreciation of your abilities as a commander, which have been so signally displayed in the heavy gales we have experienced, seconded as they have been by the able co-operation of the officers subordinate to you.

"We will take it as a compliment to ourselves if you will accept the accompanying purse, with which to purchase for yourself some lasting memento of our voyage and of the dangers from which we have escaped.

"We would be glad if you would have inscribed upon the testimonial which you may choose for yourself, a few words suggestive of the circumstances under which it has been offered to you and

"We are yours sincerely,

Linda Sandeman,
J. M. Russell,
J. W. Lovell, Lt. Col. R.E.,
G. L. Bland,
R. Bernard, M.D.,
W. Winstanley,
E Hudden,
Hugh Sandeman, Bengal C.S.
Arthur Payne, M.D.,
A. F. Heard."

To this Captain Hector made the following reply:—

"My dear Mr. Heard,

"I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 20th September, enclosing me a bill for an amount subscribed by the passengers of the *Nepaul*, wherewith to buy myself a testimonial in remembrance of our voyage between Shanghai and this.

"It is with feelings of no little emotion that I offer you, and through you, the rest of the passengers, my sincere thanks for the handsome present you have made me."

"It is most gratifying to the officers and to others subordinate to me, and to myself, to know that our efforts to do our duty in a trying time have been so gratefully felt and acknowledged by you.

"It is with diffidence I accept the praise you have bestowed upon my skill and abilities, for I cannot but feel you have much over-rated them. All I could do was to take the precautions and use the means that seemed best suited to our circumstances, and then to leave the result in His hands without whose aid all our endeavours would have been as nothing.

"To Him, and to Him alone, is our gratitude due for our deliverance from the peril that surrounded us, and this, I am sure, must be the feeling of all who passed through that long and anxious night.

"I am, dear Mr. Heard,
"Yours sincerely,
G. N. HECTOR.

"S. S. "Nepaul," September 24th, 1866."

LOSS OF THE "CYCLONE."

The following deposition by Frederick Taylor second mate of this unfortunate vessel has been handed to us for publication.

We left Sydney on the 22nd of June, 1866, bound to Shanghai with a cargo of Bulli coals, and experienced strong fair winds until about lat. 6° S., afterwards winds light and variable. On the 12th July in lat. 4° 0' N. lost our fore and main top-masts

On Thursday, Aug. 8th, it was blowing a heavy gale from S. to S.E., with a very low glass (29·30) and a heavy sea; steering W. ½ South. At 4 p.m., gale increasing hauled to the wind on the port tack under close reefed fore and main top-sails and fore top-mast staysail. During the night wind still increasing, very dark with vivid lightning and heavy rain, St. Elmos fire (Corpurants) flying about on the yarp arms. At about 1.45 a m. on Friday, the 9th, was roused out of bed with the cry of land to leeward, jumped on deck as I was; the Captain going up at the same time. The ship having scarcely any headway on her tried to wear her, but whilst hauling in the weather main braces she touched on a reef but went over it and the next sea was broadside on against the rock, the lightning showing it to be about 150 feet high and completely up and down

The second sea the mast went, and the third she turned over on her beam ends, deck towards the rock and went down, she being then almost entirely broken up, not more than five minutes elapsed from the first touched till she was completely broken up; I was in the water for about three-quarters of an hour, on some of the spars, when I managed to reach another island. At daylight in the morning I found I was on one of a group of five small islands close to the mainland and the rock on which we had struck was considerably to seaward, I managed with the help of a spar to reach the mainland. As soon as I landed, the Japanese went off in their boats and found Thomas Guymer, A. B., and George Brown the cook, on another island. All of us were very badly bruised and cut. All that was saved from the wreck was two shirts and a pair of trousers which the natives picked up on the beach and brought to us. On Saturday morning we found the body of Joseph Macnamara on the beach, and we buried him in the afternoon, the natives digging the grave for us. On Sunday afternoon the sea gone down considerably, the Japanese officers took us off to the rock the ship had struck on, and amongst the islands. There were no pieces of wreck on or about the rock, though the weather bays of all the islands were full, but even the lower masts and beams being broken up into short pieces, and some of the wreck jambed into crevices of the rocks 40 to 50 feet up. During the three days we stopped in the village no other bodies came on shore.

On the 12th, we went in a junk to another village along the coast, and from there took ponies across the island to a town on the other side. Stopped there living in a temple till Monday, August 26th, when we started in two junks for Prince Satsuma's head town, Kasgosima. It took us three days together. Left Kasgosima for Nagasaki in Japanese steamer, on Tuesday, September 10th; and arrived in Nagasaki on the 12th. We were never without guards with us and wherever we went the people followed us in hundreds and treated us kindly.

We cannot refrain from testifying our sincere thanks to Prince Satsuma and his people for the kind and affable manner in which they treated us during our stay in their country, finding us in clothes and every thing else we required and forwarding us on to the Consul here, at their own expense.

THE WAR IN JAPAN.

(*Japan Times.*)

Our latest news from the seat of war in the Inland Sea induce us to hope that we are approaching the beginning of the end. We must premise that there is now no doubt whatever of the truth of the reports we have lately from time to time published of the progress of the war in the South, as the Gorojiu themselves have officially acknowledged the defeat of their chief. When Hayakawa-Noto-no-Kami, the late Governor of Kanagawa, went to pay his respects at the Castle on his arrival in Yedo, the Gorojiu announced to him and others present on the occasion, that the Shogoon's troops had suffered reverses. They informed their hearers of the defeat of I Kamon-no-kami and Sakakibara, the taking of the castle of Hamada, the burning of Dairi and Tana-oura, in the Kokura territory, and occupation of those places by Chioshu's troops;—in fact, of all the circumstances with which, from time to time, we have made our own readers acquainted. The Gorojiu concluded by appealing to all true adherents of their prince to come forward manfully to his assistance and to do their duty to him in this his time of need. But we have since had news which lead us to believe that a better—a peaceful—solution of the difficulty may yet be possible. The Prince of Kanga, one of the most important Daimios of the Empire, has offered his services as mediator between the contending parties and has made to Chiosiu overtures for an honourable peace. In reply, the Prince of Nagato has issued a manifesto in which he states the terms upon which he will consent to lay down his arms. He commences by recapitulating the victories he has won and the towns and villages which he has either burnt or taken, and the amount of treasure, guns, munitions of war and stores which have fallen into his hands in the affairs of Sekishiu, Osengawa, Tana-dura and Daiti, particulars of which have from time to time appeared in these columns. The Shogoon's troops, this curious state paper proceeds to say, have only gained one and that a temporary success—one, too, which reflects more disgrace upon the arms of the Yedo chief than any of the defeats which his generals have suffered. This was at the isle of Ooshima, which was bombarded for five days and finally taken without resistance, there being in the place no soldiers, none but inoffensive peasants and fishermen, who, with their women and children, were massacred without mercy. Chiosiu, with justice, reprehends in the strongest language this shameful deed and proceeds to show how on the approach of his own people to the relief of the place, it was immediately evacuated by the Shogoon's men and remains at this moment in his possession. Considering himself, therefore, master of the situation, he states that the terms on which he will consent to lay down his arms are:—

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* 陸氏 *Luh-Shi.* This in some of the southern dialects, is the natural transcript of the Portuguese word *Deus*, (God) more commonly pronounced *Joss.*

† 巴禮 *Pa-li*, "Padre."

* The burial place of Confucius.

1. A public acknowledgment of his innocence of the crimes imputed to him by the Shogoon.

2. An apology from that chief for having aspersed his character before the Mikado and foreigners, and

3. Permission to retain all his conquests.

Should this last demand be acceded to, Chiosiu will be left in possession of a considerable part of the province of Geyshiu to the north of his own territory, the whole of Iwari and of that part of Kokura opposite Simonoseki which includes Tana-oura and gives him entire and absolute command of the Straits. And we cannot but think that these terms of his must be accepted, lest harder ones be shortly proposed. Chiosiu boasts, with but little exaggeration, that he has five rifles to the Shogoon's one. For two years past he has been assiduously drilling his troops and his easy victories have been won by mere force of superior arms and discipline. At the same time it is more than suspected that serious disaffection exists in the ranks of the Shogoon's army. We had occasion last mail to mention that, on the last trip of the chartered steamer "Fusiyama," with stores and troops for the South, a mutiny broke out on board before she had got beyond Simoda, and Captain Dundas was compelled to put back. The excuse alleged was that the men were "sick" but it would have been more correct, probably, had they been reported "indisposed." Again, we have watched a number of soldiers lately embarking on board the "Dumbarton," purchased a fortnight ago, and have remarked them to be exceedingly young and poor looking men, with utterly downcast looks. Conversation with several of them elicited the fact that they see little chance of returning to the fields and cottages from which they have just been torn, and on the whole we may safely conclude that if either of those two shipments are fair specimens of the Shogoon's army, his soldiers have very little to boast of in the way of physical force and are certainly not animated by any inconvenient enthusiasm. As for the contingents of the "Fudia" Daimios, or feudal vassals of the Shogoonate, the majority of them are armed with the old national swords and bows and arrows, and the defeats they have sustained when injudiciously meeting Chiosiu's Enfields and Blakeley field pieces have been mere slaughter and utter rout.

THE AMERICAN CONSULAR SYSTEM.

We extract the following passage relating to the American Consulate in China, from a report given in the *American Flag* of a lecture delivered by Dr. Macgowan at San Francisco, on the interests of the Pacific states in Eastern Asia.

Our interests in those countries have suffered from the defects in our consular system, or rather owing to the want of a consular system. In a country where exterritoriality obtains, that is to say, (where Christian nations have compelled the rulers of certain nations to abdicate sovereignty, to the exemption of foreign residents from all jurisdiction, save what those foreigners' laws impose,) our consuls have, necessarily, functions of a peculiar character. In addition to ordinary consular duties, they are invested with great judicial powers, and have also so much semi-diplomatic business to transact with the local authorities as to require, for a proper discharge of the duties of the office, a special training and considerable experience. In China and Japan, for example, Americans are not amenable to the laws of those countries, and Congress consequently enacted laws for the government of our citizens there, and has conferred judicial authority on our consuls, which invests them with great power over American residents in those lands. How important it is that only men of integrity, education and experience should be entrusted with this great power, whether reference be had to their character before the Mandarins, or the authority which they rightly exercise over their fellow citizens. By education, I mean a knowledge of the language, customs, laws, and government of the peoples, whose rulers, to some extent, we ignore. A consul, however otherwise qualified, who in China is obliged to trust to an interpreter, and, as is almost always the case, to a rascally Chinese linguist, can never properly discharge his duties towards the Chinese, and often only imperfectly towards his countrymen. Gentlemen have been appointed to consulships in China, who intuitively adapted themselves to the novel requirements of the situation, who have been efficient public servants, and have given satisfaction to Chinamen and to Americans. But the same vicious system, which makes such excellent appointments exceptions to the rule, deprives the country of the experience which a good consul has acquired, by removing him on the change of an Administration. Unhappily, men of the description I have named, are seldom sent out as Consuls. They generally arrive in China as ignorant of everything pertaining to that country, as the most illiterate Chinaman who has ever entered the Golden Gate has been of this country and its institutions. He commences an apprenticeship to a new calling, during which he becomes an object of derision among European Consuls and contempt among the Mandarins. Of course we are served in a manner that is detrimental to every American interest, evidence of which citizens of the Pacific States will discover as they become acquainted with the position of affairs on the other side of this ocean. Happily, there are indications of a reform in the Consular department. Among the obligations the country is under to the present chief of the department of State for his skilful administration of foreign affairs, we must include, as not the least, the inauguration of a measure well calculated to remedy the imperfections of our Consular system. What we need is that the Consular department should be made a service like that of the Army and Navy, with gradations of rank and salary, the tenure of office being good behaviour. A class of young men should be encouraged specially to qualify themselves by philological, legal and other requisite studies for consular duties, and as the longer such officers remain in the service, the more valuable they become to the country, their emolument should be increased with their increasing experience. It is by a system like this that European countries in China and Japan have always a corps of public servants in whom they can confide, and on whom their merchants may rely. A large fund has accrued in China to our Government which, a bill before Congress, contemplates appropriating for the establishing of an American college in that country, the object of which shall be the instruction in the Chinese language, of a certain number of young men, qualifying them to act as interpreters, with the design, it is to be hoped, of restricting all Consular appointments to the graduates of that college. In no other way can such men be retained in the public service, linguistic knowledge being too much in demand to render it needful for one possessing it, to remain long in subordinate positions.

The initiatory reform to which I referred, is the work of Mr. Seward, and sanctioned by Congress: it consists in the appointment of a small number of duly qualified young men for consular duties, whose tenure of office is less precarious than that of those whose sole recommendation is a certain amount of political influence.

Now, I submit, that a due regard for the interests which you are destined soon to have, in the commerce and politics of Eastern Asia, requires that you should exert all the influence you possess with the executive and legislative departments of the General Government, in favor of the carrying out of the reform that has been projected or commenced, in regard to a Consular service.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

COUNCIL ROOM,

SHANGHAI, *6th September*, 1866.

At a MONTHLY MEETING *of the* COUNCIL, *held at the* PUBLIC OFFICE *in the* HONAN ROAD, *on* THURSDAY *the* SIXTH *day of* SEPTEMBER, 1866, *pursuant to Notice.*

Present.

ALFRED JAMES HOW, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Mr. Councillor PROBST.
" " IVESON.
" " COUTTS.
" " HAYES.

169.—The Secretary's summons calling the Meeting was read.

170.—The MINUTES of the last MEETING were read, confirmed, and signed.

171.—A Report from the WATCH COMMITTEE was received, read, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

REPORT OF THE WATCH COMMITTEE.

Your Committee have to report that the Settlement generally is quiet and orderly.

Your Committee have to report the *Numerical Strength* of the Police Force as under.—

1 Superintendent.
3 Inspectors.
13 Sergeants.
43 Constables.

60 Foreigners.
43 Chinese.

103 Total of all ranks.

STATE OF THE FORCE.—Your Committee have much pleasure in reporting the state of the Police Force as most satisfactory, under the able and efficient superintendence of Mr. Penfold.

Promotions.—Upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, No. 63 Police Constable, Alfred Wilson has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Dismissals.—No. 17 Police Constable John Hamilton has been dismissed the Force.

Resignations.—The following men have been allowed to resign the Force, No. 31 John Waters, No. 78 Wm. Boedecker on account of failing health.

Time-Expired Men.—The six time-expired men below named have been provided with passages per "John R. Worcester," sailing on 8th July last.

No. 7 P. C. John Smith.
" 111 " " John Flynn.
" 32 " " Edward Fairbrass.
" 13 " " Charles Klemstone.
" 77 " " J. Peevers.
" 72 " " D. Rosney.

Death.—No. 48. Henry Marnet died on the 16th inst., of heat apoplexy.

Joined.—The undermentioned men have been taken on probationary trial for three months.

James Hubbard.
William Pershl.
David Kennedy.
James Hopps.
Alfred Moore.

A Passage to England.—Will be required to be at once provided for Police Constable No. 87 Thos. Stewart. This man has been in a delicate state of health for some time past, and of late is quite unequal to efficient Police duty. He is recommended by the Municipal Medical Officer to be invalided.

Health of Force.—Your Committee have much pleasure in stating that Dr. Coghill, the Municipal Police Surgeon, reports the health of the Force as very good for the season of the year. No case of sickness of sufficient severity to require hospital treatment has occurred. There has been only one death from heat apoplexy, and one man invalided during the present Municipal Year.

Day duty during the intense heat of the Summer.—As few a number of men were on duty during the heat of the day, as the efficiency of the Police duty would admit.

Uniform for Native Constables.—Your Committee would suggest some addition being made to the uniform of native Constables during the cold months, say the issue of comforters, in addition to English Boots and Great Coats now supplied.

Police Library.—The Library for the men, and the Recreation Rooms are in a satisfactory condition. A further supply of books is expected from England.

Band.—The afternoon practice of the band continues; and its efficiency is daily increasing.

HARD LABOUR PRISONERS.—The average number of hard labour prisoners taken charge of by the Council between the 1st June and the 31st August, gives an average of nearly 21 daily.

Mode of securing Prisoners.—To avoid the prisoners being chafed by the mode of securing them—a chain round the waist—your Committee have had a stout leather belt procured, which is now worn by the prisoners.

Remission of sentence.—During the intense heat of the weather, with the concurrence of the Mixed Court, part of the term of imprisonment to which several of the prisoners had been sentenced, was remitted.

The working hours of the prisoners during the hot weather, were from 6 to 10 a.m., and from 4 to 6 p.m.

Medical inspection of prisoners.—The prisoners are daily medically inspected by a native Doctor.

Game Preservation Society.—Your Committee have received a letter from T. T. Cooper Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Society for the preservation of game which is appended, also the regulations drawn up by that Society.

Shanghai, 19th May 1866.

To ALEX. JOHNSTON ESQ.,
Secretary to the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

SIR,—By desire of the Game Preservation Society's Committee, I have the honour to inform you that at a recent meeting of the Society it was proposed "that the Municipal Councils of the French and English Concessions should be asked to levy licenses on sellers of game, in order that the season for killing game, might be regulated by the proper authorities;" and in furtherance of the above proposition, I beg now to ask you to consider the practicability of your Council levying a license of this nature, which should be in force from the 1st of October to the 1st of March in every year.

The benefit which would accrue to your Council by levying this license, would be more than equalled by the benefit bestowed upon the object of the Game Preservation Society, as persons found selling game out of season would render themselves liable to a fine for a breach of Municipal regulations, and thus would be stopped a system as at present practised (viz., killing game during the breeding season) that must soon end in the extinction of Game within a hundred miles of Shanghai, and rendering it a luxury only obtainable by the wealthy. Trusting that you will give the subject of this letter your earnest consideration.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) T. T. COOPER,
Hony. Secy.
Society for the Preservation of Game.

RULES.

Of the Society for the preservation of Game during the breeding season.

1st.—That we will not shoot Game, viz., Pheasants and Hares after the first day of March nor shoot them before the first day of October in every year.

2nd.—That we will not purchase game, nor allow it to be purchased by our servants from the first day of March to the first day of October in every year.

3rd.—That we will individually subscribe one dollar yearly for the purpose of creating a fund for advertising our Society and to enable our Committee to take any such steps as they may deem necessary for checking the reckless slaughter of game during the breeding season.

4th.—That we will, while shooting in the country, pay proper regard to the preservation of crops, gardens and fences, and cause our servants to treat the country people and village authorities with proper consideration and respect.

5th.—That we will do all in our power to further the object of our Society.

The French Municipal Council have been addressed with reference to the above communication; the line of action intended to be pursued by this Council regarding the sale of game has been indicated, and the co-operation of the former has been requested to such a code of Police Rules as may be mutually agreed to by both Councils. A communication has been addressed to the President of the Consular Board, enquiring how far H. E. the Taotai would be disposed to aid the scheme generally.

Recapture of the Prisoners West and Maclean.—Your committee beg to hand you the following report prepared by the Superintendent of Police, relative to the re-capture of Thomas West and William Maclean, who escaped from H.B.M. Consular Gaol during July, the night of the 23rd or morning of the 24th.

The following report has been prepared by Mr. Superintendent Penfold.

Police Office, Shanghai, 8th August 1866.

"Report of the Ningpo Detectives sent to trace and apprehend West and Maclean who lately escaped from H. B. M. Consular Gaol."

We left Shanghai on the 31st July and on the morning of 1st August arrived at the hills; no tidings of the convicts,—left at 10 A.M., and reached Tsinpoo at 4 P.M., no news—we then sailed to Quinsan where we arrived at 11 A.M. August 2nd. Here we were informed by the shopkeepers that three foreigners had passed, they were barefooted and walking,—one of them could speak Chinese (Thorpe) they were making their way towards "Yeting"; we at once proceeded to Yeting, when the Mandarins of Customs Barrier informed us that three foreigners had passed on foot towards Soochow, we arrived at Soochow at 9 P.M.,—from shopkeepers and tea shops we found that three strange foreigners had been seen walking about the streets of Soochow for three or four days.

On the 3rd inst., we delivered a letter (from Mr. Lloyd of the Municipal Council) to Dr. Macartney, who made enquiries at the arsenal and informed us that Maclean and others had been there, and had borrowed $5 from one of the foreigners employed at Soochow, to enable them to go to Chinkiang,—Dr. Macartney then gave us two letters, one to Chinkiang and one to Nankin, and a passport to enable us to proceed onwards. On the morning of the 4th we hired a larger boat (had travelled to Soochow in a Sampan) to go in pursuit—at 5 P.M., when about 20 li beyond the Wangting Customs Barrier, we met a boat with three foreigners inside. On passing them we recognised two of them as West and Maclean; they were coming from Chinkiang and going towards Soochow. After passing them we turned our boat and followed them. It was a country place and we could not get any assistance; by promises of extra pay to the boatmen they rowed very fast, we repassed the foreigners' boat and arrived at the Wangting Barrier considerably in advance of them. This was at 6.30 P.M. I delivered the Chinese letters given by Dr. Macartney to us to the Mandarins in charge of the Customs; they seemed at first to be afraid to aid us in arresting the foreigners, at last a plan was formed, and on the foreigners coming up about half an hour after us, they were decoyed on shore under pretence of examining their boat. The foreigners left their revolvers in their boat, they were asked if they would like some tea, West, said "yes" and he was induced to go inside the house, a signal was then given and the three foreigners were seized and secured.

The prisoners were placed on a gunboat, and the same night we proceeded towards Soochow, where we arrived on the morning of the 5th. Dr. Macartney procured a boat and sent an escort of one foreigner and four soldiers to accompany us with the prisoners to Shanghai; we arrived at Shanghai on the morning of the 7th instant.

Your committee would take this opportunity of returning their thanks to Dr. Macartney for the prompt aid afforded to the Municipal Police by him, in his efforts in re-capturing West and McLean.

Fire Brigade.—Your committee, in their last report, had the pleasure of submitting a scheme drawn up by Mr. Councillor Hayes for the "Formation of a Fire Brigade," which your Council were unanimous in adopting. The Fire Brigade has since been formed; it consists of two Engine Companies numbered respectively 1 and 2, and mustering about 80 members, and a Hook and Ladder Company.

Your Committee, following the suggestion made to them, have purchased a very superior Engine from Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co. This with the Municipal Engine has been handed over for use to the Fire Brigade, the Engines still continuing to be the property of the Municipality. An additional supply of hose, leather and web has been received from the United States.

Capt. J. P. Roberts is the Chief Engineer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade. Mr. S. C. Farnham Assistant Engineer, Mr. H. A. Holcomb Foreman, No. 1 Company; Mr. C. P. Blethen No. 2 Company, and Mr. T. J. Ashley of the Hook and Ladder Company,

The Municipal Engine has been named "Shanghai No. 1," and is manned by the residents of this settlement, the Engine in the American settlement is called "Shanghai No. 2;" the Hook and Ladder Truck is stationed near the site of the old boat house, adjoining the Soochow bridge.

The Engine house for No. 2 Engine is completed, the house for No. 1 will be got ready as soon as possible.

On the alarm of an outbreak of fire being given, the Police on duty summon as many members of the Fire Brigade as time permits.

The Bell in the Church compound is *rung* by the Police, and the Senior Naval Officer of Her Britannic Majesty's ships of War has kindly consented to have a gun fired.

The members of the Fire Brigade have a distinctive uniform. Firemens' helmets have been ordered from New York. The coolies have been provided with jackets.

The Police Force will continue to attend at fires as before, and act jointly with the Fire Brigade.

Fire wells have been constructed in the English Settlement, they are situated as follows:—

1. Junction of Foochow and Honan Roads.
2. " " and Keangse "
3. " " and Szechuen "
4. " Kinkiang and " "
5. " Pekin and " "
6. " Keangse and Nankin "
7. " Honan and " "
8. " Shanse and " "
9. " Fuhkien and " "

The majority of the Insurance Offices have contributed towards the expense of the organizing of the Fire Brigade, the Council in the first instance having advanced the necessary funds.

The foreign community may now congratulate themselves upon possessing an efficient and well organized Fire Brigade, and your Committee, on behalf of the Council, have to thank those gentlemen who so warmly interested themselves in the formation of the different companies.

Silk Robbery.—Ten bolts of raw silk stolen between the 11th and 14th August last, from the premises of Messrs. Shaw Bros. & Co., were recovered by the detectives and returned to that firm on the 29th August.

Gambling Houses.—The proprietor of No. 199 Kinkiang Road was apprehended and taken before the Mixed Court on the 21st August, charged with keeping a public gambling house which was frequented by compradores, shroffs and the respectable class of Cantonese. The proprietor of the house was fined *one hundred* dollars and the house closed.

Licenses.—Issued to Foreigners and Natives granting permission for the sale of spirit or Malt Liquors, to open Hotels, Taverns, Bowling and Billiard Saloons.

Return showing the number of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, &c., in the English and American Settlements, granted Licenses for the quarter ending 30th September, 1866.

Settlements.	CLASS.					Total.
	1st. Fee $50 per Qr.	2nd. Fee $45 per Qr.	3rd. Fee $40 per Qr.	4th. Fee $35 per Qr.	5th. Fee $30 per Qr.	
English	5	..	..	2	1	8
American	5	..	..	1	17	23
	10	..	..	3	18	31

Nationalities of the Proprietors of the above Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, &c.

Settlements.	British.	American.	Prussian.	Total.
English	7	1	..	8
American	16	6	1	23
	23	7	1	31

Return of Billiard Saloons and Bowling A[illegible] open in the English and American Settlements, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1866.

Settlements.	Billiard Saloons [illegible]	Bowling Al[illegible]	Total
English	3	..	3
American	2	2	4
	5	2	7

Return showing the number of Chinese S[illegible] keepers vending Foreign liquors in the English and American Settlements, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1866.

Settlements.	[illegible]
English	5
American	[illegible]
	9

Convictions against persons selling liquor without a license.

The particulars of the conviction against Mr. Fred. Mawhood as reported by the Superintendent of Police is appended.

August 7th 1866.

I have to report for the information of the Watch Committee that the summons against Mr. Mawhood for selling liquors in Hongque without a license, was yesterday heard at the Supreme Court, English Consulate, by C. W. Goodwin Esq., the Assistant Judge.

Sentenced.—Defendant to be fined one dollar.

Defendant in defence stated that he had been selling liquors by wholesale during the last twelve months, and had never been called on to pay a license; and that he only sold by the bottle now, which he considered wholesale dealing.

The Assistant Judge remarked that, by Section 12 in the Land Regulations, no persons could sell liquors or spirits within the prescribed limits, without a license to do so from his Consul, and that if any person was summoned before him for selling liquors or spirits and the offence proved, he must convict them without reference to the quantity sold.

ARMS, CLOTHING, AMMUNITION AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Helmets.—Of the pattern sent from England the Superintendent of Police reports as follows:—

"I have to report for the information of the Watch Committee, that the helmets sent from England as patterns, are not so great protection from the sun as the pith hat at present worn by the Police during the summer."

The Winter Clothing is being prepared for the force.

Arms and Accoutrements.—There is a total of 120 Rifles found in everything and it is, also the accoutrements, in excellent order.

Ammunition.—Is serviceable and carefully stored in the magazine.

Registration Office.—The transactions of this office are appended.

	Number Registered.	Number on books for employment.	Number employed.
Boys	492	2	5
Cooks	70	1	4
Grooms	41	..	1
Coolies	478	3	2
	1081	6	12

Your Committee notice with regret the falling off in the number of servants engaged through the Registration office, and would here point to the fact of the considerable increase in the robberies of late committed by boys; as a significant fact shows the value the Registration office may be made of to the community. With the view that the working of this office may be generally understood, the rules under which Chinese are registered are here published.

1.—It is assumed that all Foreign employers will send their servants to the Office to be registered.

2.—A folio will be opened for each servant and his photograph placed therein, together with any particulars as to character which his employer may hand to the Registrar.

3.—Servants out of employment can register themselves by handing in a photograph and giving such references as may be in their power—the Registrar when possible will verify such references and note the same.

4.—The office will be open between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M., and any employer wishing to engage a servant can consult the books, and to render the Office efficient it is desirable that employers do not engage servants except after such consultation; it is also most necessary that employers discharging servants should notify to the Registrar any cause of complaint they may have against them.

5.—The Office, it is presumed, will be self-supporting; at the same time, the fees are made as low as possible, to induce registration, and without any idea of profit.

On the first registration:—
Every Boy shall pay $1.
Every Coolie and Horse boy, 50 cents.

For every re-registration or notice of change by the same, half the above charge.

Employers requiring information as to servants at the Office, 25 cents.

To render this office of service to the community, it is hoped they will join the Council in insisting upon their boys, cooks, coolies, grooms, &c. being registered.

For the greater facility of those persons who have not already had their servants registered, the Registrar will call at the various Hongs during the present quarter in the settlement, to obtain the necessary particulars.

Resolved—

172.—That the Report of the WATCH COMMITTEE be approved.

Various subjects were discussed, correspondence laid on the table, considered and referred to the notice of the different Committees.

Resolved—

That this Council do now adjourn.

A. J. HOW,
Chairman.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald" Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report ...			159,847.85	...	316.16	...	7,329.54	167,493.55	2,355.45	550.51	10,349.82	1,977.57	28.51	848.07	3,832.87	8,459.77	28,420.57
John Bull	Sept. 30	London	4,078.61	...	...	...	...	4,078.61	...	...	57.92	43.45	...	529.00	17.31	37.16	161.12
General Caufield	Oct. 5	do.	5,230.07	...	...	...	...	5,230.07	...	...	47.06	52.97	...	...	...	86.69	186.72
Agamemnon	„ 5	do.	7,143.12	...	...	...	...	7,143.12	...	...	111.07	39.77	...	...	75.16	153.72	379.72
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	176,299.65	...	316.16	...	7,329.54	183,945.35	2,355.45	550.51	10,565.87	2,113.76	28.51	1,377.07	3,925.34	8,737.34	29,148.13

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong	Brick.	Flowery Pekoe.	Dust.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun-powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report ...			927.82	...	969.00	...	...	1886.82	...	...	...	128.64	...	...	...	35.02	163.66
Singapore	Sept. 27	Hongkong	4.27	...	...	...	...	4.27	...	...	...	75.52	...	...	...	35.02	110.54
Nanzing	„ 29	Tientsin	448.44	...	808.32	...	...	1256.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1380.53	...	1767.32	...	...	3147.85	...	...	...	204.16	...	...	...	70.04	274 20

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipments.		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			1535	1224.54	...	...	1535	1224.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	994	364.82	...	...
John Bull	September 30	London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	54.16	...	...
Roma	October 1	„	225	176	...	...	225	176.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agamemnon	„ 5	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	48.90	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1760	1400.54	...	...	1760	1400.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1039	908.88	...	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain.			Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			America.			Total
		Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		1982.60	...	...	120.00	1761.84	342.00	3546.87	2732.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,156.11
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Prepared.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	693	693.00	160	192.00	2	2.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	44	44.00	2	2.40	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	737	737.00	162	194.40	2	2.00	...	...
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	38	38.00	174	208.80	10	12.00	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Takao.		Total.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Malwa	99½	99.50	73	73.00	69½	69.50	46	46.00	214	214.00	62	62.00	84	84.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	648.00
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.40	2	2.40	...	...	12	14.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19.20
Benares	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	8	9.60	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	24.00
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10.00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	101½	101.90	73	73.00	69½	69.50	56	58.00	236	238.40	62	62.00	96	98.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	701.20

MISCELLANEOUS.

NISSEN & PARKER,
ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic. Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENN.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S
BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES
Finest Quality. Specially Mountea to stand Climate.
£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT,
£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.
Address, with Remittance:
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear thier Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E C., Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.
o-a-f 440 11au 11th August, 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.
o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.
HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.
18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.

LETTERS addressed to Europeans on their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.

By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.L.S., &c.
Author of the Manual of Practical Theraputics.

Cloth, gilt, 8vo., Price 6s., exclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.

LONDON:—MESSRS. CHURCHILL & SONS, 11, New Burlington Street.
4-a-m 29de 967 Shanghai, 29th Sept. 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.		SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED		CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Sept.	29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Sept.	28	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	29	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	...	27	do	Russell and Co
...	29	Anita	Br bnq	349	Askins	New York	April	30	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
...	29	Diana	Hol bnq	285	Toegel	Nicolajefsk	Sept.	12	Firewood	Order
...	29	Emily W. Seyburn	Am sch	330	Armstrong	Nagasaki	...	27	General	T. Kroes and Co
...	30	Lammermuir	Br ship	1054	Bell	London	May	29	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	30	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	Sept.	27	do	Trautmann and Co
...	30	Szechuen	Am str	551	Bisbee	Tientsin	...	26	do	Russell and Co
...	30	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	...	27	do	Dent and Co
Oct.	1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	30	do	Russell and Co
...	1	Yangtsze	Dut str	984	Pritchard	Nagasaki	...	29		T. Kroes and Co
...	1	Manilla	H. M. S.	......	Stuart	Chefoo	...	25		
...	2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Oct.	1	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	2	News Boy	Am sch			San Francisco				Wm. René and Co
...	2	Kew Kee	Br sch	344	Beaglehole	Hakodadi	Sept.	23	Sea Weed	Trautmann and Co
...	3	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	...	30	General	Augustine Heard and Co
...	3	Shanse	Am str	561	Frand	Hankow	...	30	do	Russell and Co
...	3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Oct.	2	do	Russell and Co
...	3	Aden	Br str	507	Davies	Hongkong	Sept.	28	do	P. & O. Co.
...	3	Fenella	Chi str	179		Cruise				Chinese Government
...	3	Labourdonnais	Fr str	949	Rigodit	Hongkong	...	—	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
...	4	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Oct.	3	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	4	China	Ham str	648	Møller	Hongkong & Canton	Sept.	—	do	Siemssen and Co
...	4	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama	...	30	do	P. & O. Co.
...	4	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	...	26	do	Primrose and Co
...	5	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Oct.	4	do	Russell and Co
...	5	Lizzie Allen	Br sch	325	Dunn	Hakodadi	Sept.	—	do	Glover and Co
...	5	Australia	Ham bg	326	Mness	Nicolajefski	...	30	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
...	5	Belle	Br bnq	268	Young	Nicolajefski	...	30	Firewood	Master

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.		SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Sept.	29	Velocidade	Br bnq	268	Wyrill	Newchwang	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	29	Tycoon	Br bnq	353	Mutter	New York	Teas	Russell and Co
...	29	Taewan	Br bnq	565	Moore	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
...	29	Helen Nicholson	Br sh	716	Halliday	London	Tea, etc.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
...	29	China	Ham sch	182	Jessen	Newchwang	Sundries	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
...	29	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	30	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	30	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
...	30	Glengyle	Br str	1260	Hooper	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
Oct.	1	Mirella	Br sh	727	Bruce	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	1	Mary Jane	Br sch	152	Collinson	Nagasaki	do	Alex. Davis and Co
...	1	Silesia	Br sh	781	Ewing	Fuchau	Ballast	Master
...	1	Royal Berkshire	Br bnq	390	Grant	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Frazar and Co
...	1	Codan	Prus bnq	401	Kerschstien	Newchwang	do	Siemssen and Co
...	1	Garibaldi	Bre bg	235	Johnston	Newchwang	Opium	Eduard Schellhass and Co
...	1	Hudson	Am sch	332	Nye	Nagasaki	Teas	Russell and Co
...	1	Bernhard Carl	Prus bnq	409	Lüders	Amoy	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
...	1	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Nanking		Chinese Government
...	1	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong and Canton	Silk, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	2	Sooloo	Br bnq	472	Edom	Fuchau	Ballast	Frazar and Co
...	2	Alice Thompson	Br bnq	308	Gilmore	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Frazar and Co
...	2	America	Am sh	1167	Morse	Manila	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
...	2	Coromandel	Br str	196	Byrne	Nagasaki	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	2	Japan	Prus bnq	216	Paunbeck	Chefoo & Tientsin	Re-exports	Telge, Nolting and Co
...	2	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	3	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
...	3	Eunice Nicholas	Br sh	1069	Barry	Fuchau	Ballast	Master
...	3	Moldavian	Br bnq	385	Blackburn	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Siemssen and Co
...	3	Macedon	Br bnq	496	Summerfield	Newchwang	Sundries	Borneo Company Limited
...	3	Matilda	Br bg	252	Hurst	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	3	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co.
...	4	Agamemnon	Br sh	888	George	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	4	Amaranth	Ham bnq	355	Wuhmann	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Siemssen and Co
...	4	Szechuen	Am str	551	Bisbee	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
...	4	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
...	4	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	4	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	5	Shakespeare	Br sh	486	Dalgleish	Newchwang	Sundries	Blain, Tate and Co
...	5	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1,—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6,—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7,— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9,— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—S. Shanghai Side, C Centre. P. Pootung Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL		WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
P & O M	Aden	Davies	Br str	507	Oct	3	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong	10th instant
tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr	12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
9 c	Ajax	Kidd	Br str	1678	Sept	19	England & H'kong	Preston, Breuell and Co	H'kong, Europe, &c.	Early
1 c	China		Br str	25				Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
	China	Moller	Ham str	618	Oct	4	H'kong & Canton	Siemssen and Co	Nagasaki	Early
D J	City of Nantes	Mooney	Br str	345	Sept	26	Fuchau	C. Ryley		
M D	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	Sept	19	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
5 p	Esperança	Withers	Port str	241	May	15	Nagasaki	A. A. Wheelay		Laid up
4 s	Faust		— str	30						Laid up
Wusung	Fenella		Chi str	179	Oct	3	Cruise	Chinese Government		
P & O M	Ganges	Bernard	Br str	572	Sept	26	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	24h after Mail ar
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan	13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heuchow	Comstock	Am str	30			Sedong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July	29	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
6 s	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	Oct	3	Hankow	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow & Ports	7th instant
6 p	Louisa		Chi str		July	12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
7 p	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Aug	22	Ningpo	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	To-day
	Nepaul	Hector	Br str	541	Oct	4	Yokohama	P. & O. Co.		
4 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Sept	22	Nanking	Chinese Government		
	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	Oct	4	Fuchau	Primrose and Co	Fuchau & Ningpo	Immediately
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	300	July	12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30				Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
S S N J	Shanse	Frand	Am str	561	Oct	3	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	7th instant
3 s	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Sept	25	Hankow	H Fogg and Co	Hankow & Ports	Early
1 s	Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb	19	Soochow	Russell and Co		Laid up
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept	10	Launched			Laid up
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec	25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Laid up
2 s	Yangtsze	Pritchard	Dut str	981	Oct	1	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
	28 STEAMERS									

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&SEC	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel,	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls,	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington,	Bennett,	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel,	Rev. Kauffman	American barque	286	Church Trustees
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan,	Brown,	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten,	Green,	American barque	490	Messageries Imperiales
8 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British ship	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapuhi,	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs